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Russell D. Orkin
WEBB ZIESENHEIM LOGSDON ORKIN & HANSON, P.C.
700 Koppers Building
436 Seventh Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1818

EXAMINER

BELL, KENT L

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1661

DATE MAILED: 04/05/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/733,016

Applicant(s)

MICHALIK

Examiner

KENT L. BELL

Art Unit

1661

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication filed on papers filed 1/23/02.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- 15) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 18) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 16) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 19) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 17) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____ 20) ☐ Other:

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Status of Application

Applicant's substitute specification, including the amendments, and comments filed January 23, 2002 have been entered and fully considered but are not found persuasive as to the issues set forth in this Office action. Applicant's substitute photographic illustration, filed January 23, 2002, has been entered and approved by an Official Draftsperson. The photographic illustrations filed December 8, 2000 and March 23, 2001 have been canceled.

Objection to the Disclosure

37 CFR 1.163

The following is a quotation of section (a) of 37 CFR 1.163:

(a) The specification must contain as full and complete a disclosure as possible of the plant and the characteristics thereof that distinguish the same over related known varieties, and its antecedents, and must particularly point out where and in what manner the variety of plant has been asexually reproduced. In the case of a newly found plant, the specification must particularly point out the location and character of the area where the plant was discovered.

35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

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The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

As specific to United States Plant Patent applications, the specifics of 37 CFR 1.164 (reproduced below) are controlling:

The claim shall be in formal terms to the new and distinct variety of the specified plant as described and illustrated, and may also recite the principal distinguishing characteristics. More than one claim is not permitted.

In plant applications filed under 35 U.S.C 161, the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112 are limited. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 162:

No plant patent shall be declared invalid for noncompliance with section 112 of this title if the description is as complete as is reasonably possible. The claim in the specification shall be in formal terms to the plant shown and described.

The disclosure is objected to under 35 CFR 1.163(a) and under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification presents less than a full, clear, and complete botanical description of the plant and the characteristics which define same per se and which distinguish the plant from related known cultivars and antecedents.

More Specifically:

A. Page 2, lines 8 and 9, As stated in the previous Office action mailed July 27, 2001, "When compared to the photographic illustration, filed March 23, 2001, it appears the leaves have zonation. If such is accurate, applicant should set forth in the specification the color designation(s) for the zonation with reference to the employed color chart. Correction and/or

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clarification is necessary.”. When compared to the photographic illustration, filed January 23, 2002, it still appears that the leaves have zonation. Applicant should provide the zonation coloration as set forth above, if such is accurate.

B. Page 2, line 25, Applicant states the umbel diameter when just showing color is “7-9 cm”. Applicant then states the size of a fully opened bloom is “5-6 cm across” at line 29 of the same page. Applicant then states Umbel diameter is “4 cm” at line 32 of the same page. These designations appear to be contradictory especially as it is not understood how the umbel size would be smaller when the flowers are fully opened compared to when the flowers are in bud stage. Further, applicant states the fully opened bloom is 5-6 cm across. It is not understood if applicant means the individual flower or the umbel. Correction and/or clarification is necessary.

C. Page 2, line 30, Applicant states “Umbel; umbel on pedicel; pedicel on peduncle.”. The recitation does not appear to be accurate as flowers make up the umbel and flowers are connected to the pedicel not the umbel connected to the pedicel. It appears applicant meant to say “Umbel; flowers on pedicel; pedicel on peduncle.”. Correction and/or clarification is necessary.

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D. Page 3, line 1, Applicant should verify the umbel depth. Correction and/or clarification is necessary.

E. Page 3, line 23, Applicant has set forth a color designation for the sepals but has not specified whether the color designation represents the upper, lower, or both surfaces of the sepals. Applicant should set forth a color designation(s) for both surfaces in the specification. Color designation(s) should be referenced by the employed color chart.

The above listing may not be complete. Applicant should carefully review the disclosure and import into same any corrected or additional information which would aid in botanically identifying and/or distinguishing the cultivar for which United States Plant Patent protection is sought.

Claim Rejection

35 U.S.C. 112, 1st & 2nd Paragraphs

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first and second paragraphs as not being supported by a clear and complete botanical description of the plant for the reasons set forth in the Objection to the Disclosure Section above.

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Claim Rejection - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The Claim is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Plant Breeder's Right application number 980251 (European Union) in view of applicant's admission that 'Pennea' was "sold outside the United States on or about July 1, 1998" (Page 2 of response filed January 23, 2002).

The European application number 980251 was published April 15, 1998. The published European application is a "printed publication" under 35 U.S.C. 102 because it is accessible to persons concerned with the art to which the document relates. See *In re Wyer*, 655 F.2d 221, 226, 210 USPQ 790, 794 (CCPA 1981). See also MPEP § 2128. Copies of the European application (980251) are obtainable through the European Communities Register of Applications for Community Plant Variety Rights. This register is open to public inspection and the information in this register is published every two months in an Official Gazette. This Official Gazette contains information appearing in the Register such as applications for protection,

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proposals for variety denomination and grants of title. Other information the Community Plant Variety Office feels important to the public may also be published in the Gazette.

Thus information regarding the claimed variety, in the form of the publication noted above, was readily available to interested persons of ordinary skill in the art. A publication relied upon as prior art under 35 USC 102(b) must be enabling. The text of the relied upon publication standing alone would not enable one skilled in the art to practice the claimed invention. However, when the claimed subject matter is disclosed identically by a reference, an additional reference may be relied on to show the primary reference has an “enabled disclosure”. *In re Samour*, 571 F.2d 559, 197 USPQ 1 (CCPA 1978) and *In re Donohue*, 766 F.2d 531, 226 USPQ 619 (Fed. Cir. 1985). See also MPEP § 2131.01. When the claim is drawn to a plant, the reference, combined with knowledge in the prior art, would enable one of ordinary skill in the art to reproduce the claimed plant. *In re LeGrice*, 301 F.2d 929, 133 USPQ 365 (CCPA 1962). If one skilled in the art could reproduce the plant from a publicly available source, then a publication describing the plant would have an enabling disclosure. See *Ex parte Thomson*, 24 USPQ 2d 1618, 1620, (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1992)(“The issue is not whether the [claimed] cultivar Siokra was on public use or sale in the United States but, rather, whether Siokra seeds were available to a skilled artisan anywhere in the world such that he/she could attain them and make/reproduce the Siokra cultivar disclosed in the cited publications.”). See also MPEP § 2121.03.

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Applicant admits on page 2 of the response filed January 23, 2002 that the cultivar 'Pennea' was sold outside the United States on or about July 1, 1998. This constitutes evidence that the claimed cultivar was available to the public more than one year before the present application's United States filing date. The Plant Breeder's Right application filing number 980251 is enabled because the disclosed cultivar could have been propagated from publicly available materials, and one skilled in the art would have the knowledge of how to do so, given the notoriety of various methods of asexual propagation. See, e.g., *Thomson, supra*. See also Cooper, Biotechnology and the Law § 8.05 (1998 Clark Boardman Callaghan). "In essence then, a plant patent applicant cannot lose his rights through public description of the new variety so long as he does not make the stock available for propagation by the public."

The Claim is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Plant Breeder's Right application number OO00504 (Poland), published March 31, 1999, in view of applicant's admission that 'Pennea' was "sold outside the United States on or about July 1, 1998" (Page 2 of response filed January 23, 2002), for the reasons discussed above.

The Claim is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Plant Breeder's Right application number 1084 (Czech Republic), published October 1, 1999, in view of

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applicant's admission that 'Pennea' was "sold outside the United States on or about July 1, 1998" (Page 2 of response filed January 23, 2002), for the reasons discussed above.

The Claim is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Plant Breeder's Right application number PT 2603 (South Africa) published September 28, 1998, in view of applicant's admission that 'Pennea' was "sold outside the United States on or about July 1, 1998" (Page 2 of response filed January 23, 2002), for the reasons discussed above.

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered as they apply to the new grounds of rejection.

Applicant believes a rejection under 35 U.S.C 102(b) was made in the previously mailed Office action, July 27, 2001. Only a Notification for a possible rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) was set forth, page 11.

Applicant argues that to anticipate a claim then only one reference must be used in the rejection and not in combination. This argument is not persuasive because the rejection is based upon one printed publication, see previously mailed Office action (Paper number 4, page 12). There is no combination of references.

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Applicant argues that “By the weight of authority, the description must enable such a person not only to comprehend the invention but also to make it.” This argument is not persuasive since the reference combined with the knowledge of one skilled in the art, puts the skilled artisan in possession of the claimed invention. “...The proper test of a description in a publication as a bar to a patent as the clause is used in section 102(b) requires a determination of whether one skilled in the art to which the invention pertains could take the description of the invention in the printed publication and combine it with his own knowledge of the particular art and from this combination be put in possession of the invention on which a patent is sought.” *In re LeGrice*, 133 USPQ 365 (CCPA 1962).

Applicant then argues that the PBR certificate does not contain detailed information as would a plant patent and that the description in the certificate would not enable a skilled person in the art to asexually reproduce the plant. This argument is not persuasive because a more detailed description of the claimed cultivar would not confer novelty. See MPEP 2112.

Applicant argues that the plant in *In re LeGrice* was available only in a foreign country, and that the fact of the situation is the same in the instant application. This argument is not persuasive because in *LeGrice*, Applicant never admitted that the rose cultivar was on sale anywhere. Instead, Applicant stated that “Prior public use or sale are the avenues by which a plant enters the public domain” (*LeGrice*, pg. 372). The court then added “section 102(b)

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requires that an inventor, who has placed his invention in the public domain, file his application within one year thereafter” (*LeGrice*, pg. 372).

Applicant’s contention that the Court knew the claimed plant had been on sale and found that fact irrelevant is contrary to the written opinion cited above. The *LeGrice* decision repeatedly returns to the question of whether the invention was “in possession of the public”. Clearly, if an invention is on sale to the public, then the public must have possession of it. As stated by the Board of Appeals and Interferences in *Ex parte Thomson*, “the court’s holding was based on the specific “printed publication’s before it, and no indication was given that the “prior catalogue publication” before it evidenced commercial availability in a readily enabling form” (Pg. 1622).

Applicant argues that the Examiner should not rely on *Ex parte Thomson*, because that case involved an application for a utility patent. This argument is not persuasive because the question in *Thomson*, as in *LeGrice*, was, what is required to “enable” a printed publication describing a plant? Except for the type of patent sought, the instant application presents the same fact pattern as the *Thomson* case. Moreover, Applicant has misconstrued the *Thomson* decision. The printed publications cited in *Thomson* were not enabled by Applicant’s deposit of seeds, but by commercial availability of the seeds *outside the U.S.* As stated in *Thomson*, “we are convinced that the skilled cotton grower would have had the wherewithal, upon reading the publicly disseminated reference articles, to purchase the commercial available Siokra seeds, and employ

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conventional techniques to plant and nurture the seeds to maturity in order to obtain the claimed invention, i.e., Siokra plants, seeds and pollen. It is reasonable to conclude that, at the time the cited articles were published, skilled artisans throughout the world would have found Siokra seeds readily available on the open market.”.

Applicant argues that the claimed plant was not available in the United States. This argument is not persuasive. Applicant is attempting to create a geographic component of enablement, which does not exist in statute or case law. For a patent specification to be enabling, there is no requirement that the starting material required to produce the claimed invention must be located in the United States. See, for example, *Ex parte Rinehart* (10 USPQ2d 1710), where a specification was found to be enabling even though the required biological material was only available in the ocean off the coast of Central and South America. Even if there were a requirement that the plant be available in the U.S., Applicant has not explained why the skilled rose grower could not have purchased the claimed plant and arranged for its importation into the U.S. through the usual channels (customs and USDA quarantine).

Applicant argues that one needs access to the claimed plant in order to reproduce it. This argument is not persuasive because the plant was made accessible by virtue of its sale to the public.

Applicant argues that testing of the claimed invention is required. Field trials or other testing of a plant variety are not a bar to patentability, so long as the plant is not placed in the

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public domain. In the instant application, however, Applicant has admitted that the claimed plant was placed in the public domain (through its sale) more than one year prior to the filing for a U.S. Plant Patent.

Comments

Applicant states "Applicant is confused. Specifically, Applicant's records indicate that the claimed geranium variety 'Pennea' is actually the subject of (1) Breeder's Rights Application No. 98/0251 filed in Europe on February 25, 1998 and granted on January 12, 2000 as Certificate No. EU 5730; (2) Breeder's Rights Application No. 0569 filed in Poland on January 12, 1999 and granted on January 26, 2000 as Certificate No. 0957; (3) Breeder's Rights Certificate No. 2062 granted in Israel on September 26, 2000; and (4) Czech Republic's Application No. 1084 filed August 16, 1994." (Page 3 of response filed January 23, 2002).

It is not understood what applicant is confused about. However, the Examiner should clarify a few points.

Applicant states the Poland Breeder's Right Application has application number "0569". However, as stated in the previously mailed Office action, July 27, 2001, specifically page 11, it appears the Poland Breeder's Right application number is "OO00504" (See "UPOV" hit attached to the previously mailed Office action, July 27, 2001). The filing and grant date and certificate number are the same as that on the "UPOV" hit. Applicant states the Czech Republic Breeder's

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Right application is "1084". It appears applicant is correct, the Examiner mistakenly set forth the Breeder's reference number rather than the application number. The South African Breeder's Right application appears to be filed by the instant applicant as the Applicant, Breeder, and Title Holder set forth on the "UPOV" hit (See "UPOV" hit attached to the previously mailed Office action July 27, 2001) are the same as that of the "UPOV" hit for the European Breeder's Right application (attached to this Office action).

Future Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Kent L. Bell whose telephone number is (703) 306-3224. The Examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 6:00 am to 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Bruce Campell, can be reached at (703) 308-4205.

The fax phone number for the group is (703) 305-3014 or 308-4242.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

K. L. Bell

KENT L. BELL
PATENT EXAMINER

Kent L. Bell

Biotechnology and the Law

by Iver P. Cooper

2000 Revision

Volume 2



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(Release #15, 8/2000)

their creation.²⁴

The 1978 proposed ABA resolution was not, of course, the first recognition of the semantic problems with the term "variety." In 1937, R. C. Cook called for "(c)larification of variety definition in the law";

If patent varieties are clones, that should be clearly stated. If a broader definition is attempted, there seems to be no reason why the law should be limited to asexually reproduced varieties.²⁵

Imazio holds a plant patent on "Erica Sunset," an early (December and January) blooming variety of heather (*Erica persoluta*). In *Imazio Nursery, Inc. v. Dania Greenhouse*,^{25.1} a preliminary injunction motion raised the question of whether Imazio was likely to succeed on the issue of validity. Defendants claimed that the patented "Erica Sunset" was of the *Erica quadrangularis* species, which had been grown by the Manning Heather Ranch since the late 1960s. The court held that even if "Erica Sunset" was of a preexisting species, the issue was whether "Erica Sunset" was of a new variety. Since defendants' expert did not address the issue of the similarity of the varieties, defendants were held unlikely to prevail with their defense of invalidity.

§ 8.05 A "Novel" Variety

By force of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 161, 35 U.S.C. § 102 is fully applicable to plant patent applications. *In re LeGrice*, however, essentially held that information published about a new variety of plant would not trigger § 102(b) (technically, a "loss of rights") if it did not enable horticulturists

²⁴ S. Rept. at 6.

²⁵ R. C. Cook, The First Plant Patent Decision, 19 JPOS 187, 192 (March 1937).

^{25.1} *Imazio Nursery, Inc. v. Dania Greenhouse*, 29 USPQ2d 1217 (N.D. Ca. 1992).

to *produce* the variety question. The disclosure in question contained sufficient information to *identify* the new variety:

Charming Maid (Flor.). Trial Ground No. 624. Reg. No. 269. Dainty Maiden x Mrs. Sam McGredy. Raiser and Distributor E.B. LeGrice, North Walsham. Vigorous growing variety with deep glossy green foliage 16. Freedom from disease 16. Large single flowers borne in small clusters. Freedom of flowering 16. General effect 6. Fragrance 5. Gold Medal Provincial Show, 1953.²⁶

The CCPA discussed the general rule that a "prior publication" must enable the reader to construct and use the invention.

The CPAA recognized that 35 U.S.C. § 162 might permit an *applicant* to regard this as an adequate disclosure, but declared: "*No such allowance has been made in 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) with reference to the sufficiency of the description of new plant varieties in printed publications.*" In essence, then, a plant patent applicant cannot lose his rights through public description of the new variety so long as he does not make the stock available for propagation by the public.

The *LeGrice* case may be compared with *Mancy, supra*, which held that knowledge of the bioactivity of related strains of bacteria did not enable bacteriologists to make and use Mancy's *novel* microbe.

Perhaps prophetically, Judge Smith remarked in *LeGrice* that "(current studies to 'break the chromosome code' may also add to the knowledge of plant breeders so that they may someday secure possession of a plant invention by a description in a printed publication."²⁷

"Novelty" was also at issue in *Nicholson v. Bailey*, involving a claim to:

A new and distinct variety of navel orange tree substantially as described, characterized particularly by its much heavier juice content; its larger amount of acidity; its absence of dry juice-cells and ability to hold its juices; its higher ratios of sugars to

²⁶ *In re LeGrice*, 133 USPQ 365, 368 (C.C.P.A. 1962).

²⁷ *Id.* at 374 n.7.



RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA
CENTRALNY OŚRODEK BADANIA ODMIAN ROŚLIN UPRAWNYCH

ŚWIADECTWO PRYZNANIA WYŁĄCZNEGO PRAWA

Odmiana pelargonii bluszczolistnej

(Pelargonium peltatum hort. non (L.) L'Herit. ex Ait.)

o nazwie

PENNEA

została wpisana do Księgi Ochrony Wyłącznego Prawa
w dniu 26 stycznia 2000 roku
pod numerem O 957

Uprawniony Hodowca odmiany:

Elsner pac Jungpflanzen


Kipsdorfer Strasse 146
01279 DRESDEN (DE)

uzyskał wyłączne prawo do odmiany

na podstawie ustawy z dnia 24 listopada 1995 r. o nasiennictwie
(Dz. U. Nr 149, poz. 724)

Sygn. DO/O/863

Dyrektor


prof.-dr hab. Edward Gacek

Słupia Wielka, 22.05.2000

Képviselő: Dr. Schnitz Antal
szabadalmi ügyvivő

PENNEA fajneve, félt virágú élénk rózsaszínű futómuskáli
(Petargonium Peltatum Hybridae)

A bejelentő:

ELSNER pac Jungpflanzen, Dresden, Németország

A fajnév:

Christa Hofmann, Grossdittmannsdorf, Németország

A bejelentés időpontja:

1998.10.08.

- 2 -

A találmány tárgya a Pennea fajanevű élénk rózsaszínű futómuskáti, melyet a 4K-65-3-11 szűzcsőből csoportos beporzással és egyedkiválasztással végzett nemesítéssel hoztak létre.

A futómuskáti fajták közül a legkeresettebbek az igen dús virágzatú, változatos színűvel rendelkező egyedek, ennek megfelelően a találmány tárgya is ennek az igénynek a még tökéletesebb kielégítését szolgálja.

A Pennea muskatti fajta (*Pelargonium Peltatum Hybridae*) legfőbb jellemzősége sávosottsága és virágzatának színe, ezek alapján különböztethető meg a többi muskatti fajtától. A szabadalom tárgyát képező futómuskáti fajtához leginkább a Penjur, PEL 1080 jelzésű futómuskáti hasonlatos, melynek sávosottsága azonban gyengébb, a színekéle szerinti színe pedig 66B.

A mellékelt fénykép a Pennea fajanevű futómuskáti ábrázolja, amelynek főbb morfológiai és élettani jellemzői az alábbiak:

- 3 -

Növekedés

magassága
virágzatának szélessége
virágzatok száma

hosszú
széles
nagyon nagy

Lombosai

alapja
levélzete
sávoskítás domborulata

középröld
közepes
csokoly

Virágzat

szárának hossza
nyitott virágainak száma
átmérője

közepes - hosszú
közepes
közepes

Virág

felső virágzat színe
nagysága
típusa

élénk rózsaszín, 74 A
közepes
telt

Virágzás kezdete

A kultúra életciklusa
Hedycsiklás

korai
átlagos
nagyon jó

Szabadalmi igénypont

PENNEA fajanevű élénk rózsaszínű futómuskáti fajta, a z z a l j e l l e m e z v e, hogy növekedése hosszú, virágzata széles, virágzatainak száma nagyon nagy; lombzatának alapszíne középzöld, levélzete közepes, sávozott részén a domborulat csakély mértékű; a virágzat szárhossza közepes- hosszú, átmérője közepes, a kinyílt virágok száma közepes; a felső virágzat színe élénk rózsaszín, 74A; a virágok toll típusúak, közepes nagyságúak; a növény korai virágzású, élettartama átlagos, nedvességtűrése jó.

A bejelentő helyett

a meghatalmazott:

Dr. Schnitta

Dr. Schnitta Antal

szabadalmi ügyvivő

Dr. SCHNITTA ANTAL

szabadalmi ügyvivő

1118 Budapest, Ménesi út 4.

Tel/Fax: (36-1) 386-28-52

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Növekedés

magassága

virágzatának szélessége

virágzatok száma

hosszú

széles

nagyon nagy

Lombozat

alaposítva

levélzete

elvezettség domborulata

középröld

közepes

csökély

Virágzat

szárának hossza

nyitott virágainak száma

átmérője

közepes - hosszú

közepes

közepes

Virág

teljes virágzat színe

nagysága

típusa

élénk rózsaszín, 74 A

közepes

telj

Virágzás kezdete

A kultúra időtartama

Nedvességigénye

korai

átlagos

nagyon jó

Szabadalmi igénypont

PENEA fajanevű élénk rózsaszínű futómuskáti fajta, azzal jellemezve, hogy növekedése hosszú, virágzata széles, virágzatának száma nagyon nagy, lombzatának alapszíne középzöld, levélzete közepes, sávzott részén a domborulat csekély mértékű, a virágzat szárhossza közepes- hosszú, átmérője közepes, a kinyitott virágok száma közepes, a felső virágzat színe élénk rózsaszín, 74A; a virágok feltípusúak, közepes nagyságúak; a növény korai virágzású, élettartama átlagos, nedvességtűrőse jó.

A bejelentő helyett

a meghatalmazott:

Dr. Schmitt

Dr. Schmitt Antal

szabadalmi ügyvivő

Dr. SCHMITTA ANTAL

szabadalmi ügyvivő

1118 Budapest, Ménesi út 4.

Tel/Fax: (36-1) 366-28-62

PENNEA fajanevű, telt virágú élénk rózsaszínű futómuskáti
(Pelargonium Peltatum Hybridae)

A bejelentő: ELSNER pac Jungpflanzen, Dresden, Németország
A felhívó: Christa Hofmann, Grosedittmannsdorf, Németország
A bejelentés időpontja: 1998.10.08.

KIVONAT

A táblamény szerinti futómuskáti az jellemzi, hogy növekedése hosszú, virágzata széles, virágzatának száma nagyon nagy, lombzatának alakja közepes, levelezete közepes, sávozott részén a domborulat csekély mértékű; a virágzat az átlagos közepes- hosszú, átmérője közepes, a kinyílt virágok száma közepes; a telt virágzat színe élénk rózsaszín, 74A; a virágok telt típusúak, közepes nagyságúak; a növény korai virágzású, élettartama átlagos, nedvességtűrőse jó.

תעודת

זכות מטפחים

BREEDERS' RIGHTS

Certificate

Plant Breeders'
Rights Law 5733-1973

חוק זכות מטפחים של
זני צמחים, התשלי"ג - 1973

This is to certify that breeders' right has been
recorded in the Register of Breeders' Rights,
according to the following details:

וזאת לתעודה כי זכות מטפחים
נרשמה בספר זכויות המטפחים,
לפי הפרטים הבאים:

The Holder(s) ... Elsner pac Jungpflanzen אלסנר פאק יונגפלאנצן בעל(י) הזכות
..... Germany גרמניה

The Breeder(s) Elsner pac Jungpflanzen אלסנר פאק יונגפלאנצן המטפח(ים)
..... Germany גרמניה

Application No. and Date 3093/99, 09.09.1999 מס' הבקשה ותאריך

Denomination ... Pennea (Dresdner Nealit Z) פניאה (דרזדנר ניאליט ז') שם הזן

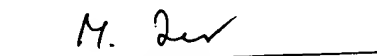
Crop Pelargonium פלרגוניום הגידול

Species Pelargonium L'Her.ex Ait. הסוג והמין הבוטני

Registration No. and Date 2062, 06.06.2000 מס' הרישום ותאריך


הרשם
Registrar
Plant Breeders' Rights




יו"ר המועצה
Chairman
Plant Breeders' Rights
Council

eingetragen